THE
VIRGINIA JOURNAL,
AND
ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

HUC UNDIQUE GAZA CONGERITUR VIRG.

(VOL. IV.) THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1787. (No. 194.)

Fall Goods.

Robinson, Sanderson,
And
Rumney,

Have just received by the Wade, Captain James Grayson, a valuable and very general Cargo of

European Goods,

Suitable to the approaching Season, which they are now opening for sale at their Wholesale Store on Fairfax-Street, Alexandria, viz.

DUFFIL and rose blankets,
Worsted coverlids,
Worsted rugs,
Silk ditto,
White napped cottons,
Coloured ditto,
Half-thicks,
Duffils,
Bear-skins double and single milled,
Kerseys,
Swan-skins,
German serges,
6-4 and 7-4 frizes,
4-4 and 8-4 duffil coatings,
4-4 and 8-4 beaver ditto,
Single and double milled forest cloths,
Pressed plains,
Broadcloths of all kinds,
Scarlet cardinals,
Drapery,
Baizes and flannels,
Plaidings,
Plaid, yarn and worsted hose,
Linseys,
Carpeting and carpets,
Backing,
Brown and bleached osnaburgs,
Sail canvas from No. 1 to 8,
Dowlas,
Stout coarse linens,
Brown and white sheetings,
Brown hollands,
4-4, 7-8 and 4-4 Irish linens,
Printed linens,
Calicoes and chintzes,
India muslins,
Bed and bolster ticking,
Bed-bunts,
Apron wide check,
7-8 and 4-4 ditto,
Furniture ditto,
Striped linen and cotton hollands,
Huckaback and diaper table-cloths,
Pillow fustians ½ ell and ¾ yard,
Thicksets,
Otteens,
Corduroys,
Honey-combs,
Velverets,
Velvets,
Tammies and durants,
White fustians,
Shalloons and Crapes,
Camblets and wildbores,
Calamancoes,
Lastings,
Worsted florentines,
Bombazeens,
Prince's stuff,
White, buff, drab and blue cassimers,
Long lawns and cambricks,
Mens' coarse and fine shoes and boots,
Negroe shoes,
Womens' leather ditto,
Ladies calamanco, morocco, black and white satin ditto,
Gentlemens' single channel pumps,
Ditto Morocco slippers,
Coloured, shoe, nun's, osnaburg, and stiching thread,
Blank books,
Bibles and testaments,
School books, &c.
Johnson and Sheridan's dictionaries,
A selection of novels,
Ladies' and gentlemens' pocket-books,
Foolscap, pot and post paper,
Inkpowder, wafers and sealing-wax,
Fine military, patent black, gilt and French trunks,
Looking-glasses,
Mens' and womens' elegant saddles and bridles,
Ditto common ditto,
Whips of all kinds,
Combs of every denomination,
An elegant assortment of metal buttons of the most fashionable and latest patterns and of all prices,
Fine cutlery and hardware assorted in boxes,
Carpenters' and joiners' tools complete,
Shoemakers' ditto,
Gun locks,
Screw drivers, &c.
Common needles,
Whitechapel ditto,
Fish-hooks,
Window screws,
Stock locks,
Steelyards,
Grid-irons and fenders,
Fire-dogs,
Fire-irons and bellows,
Elegant stoves,
Footmen with toasting forks,
Plate-warmers,
Ovens, &c.
Desk furniture,
Marking-irons,
Frying-pans,
Sad-irons,
Axes of a proper shape,
Hand and standing vices,
Crosscut saws,
HL and other hinges,
Table butts, &c.
Glass lanthorns,
Bell-metal skillets,
Brass pans,
Check, linen and cotton handkerchiefs,
Printed ditto,
Barcelona and bandano ditto,
Lawn and gauze ditto,
¾ and apron wide lawns,
Muslins,
Plain and soufflee gauze,
A neat assortment of satins, modes, persians, florentines, lustrings, farsenets, &c.
Elegant farsenet cloaks and cardinals,
Ditto petticoats,
Common, neat and elegant waistcoat patterns,
Ribbons of all kinds,
Ostrich feathers,
Flowers, &c.
Black and white laces and edgings,
Taste, &c.
Mens' and womens' silk and leather gloves,
Womens' cotton, silk worsted, raw silk and China hose,
Cotton caps,
Sewing silk and twist,
Bowed and French wire,
Red gimp,
Fur trimmings. &c.
Tape of all kinds,
Buckram,
Death-head and basket buttons,
Coat and vest moulds,
Fashionable and elegant ladies' riding hats,
Ditto gentlemens' ditto,
Mens' castor ditto,
Ditto felt ditto,
Iron and brass chaffing-dishes,
Warming-pans,
Copper tea-kettles and coffee-pots,
Clothes, scrubbing. shoe, comb, paint, buckle, and hearth brushes,
Tooth ditto,
Iron hoops, rivets, &c.
3d. 4d. and 6d. sprigs,
3d. 4d. 8d. 10d. 20d. and 30d. flat nails,
Pewter inkstands, plates, dishes, basons, spoons, tureens, &c.
Wool and cotton cards,
Fowling pieces,
Pistols,
Tea ware,
F and FF powder,
Shot,
Lead,
Steel,
7-9, 8-10 and 11-9 window glass,
Candles by the box,
Soap ditto,
Mustard in boxes of 5 dozen each,
Cheese,
Barley in kegs,
Loaf and raw sugar,
Bed cords,
Stone ware in crates,
Bottles and jugs loose from ½ a gallon to 3 gallons,
Pipes in casks,
Hair sifters,
Wire sieves,
Paints and oil,
Fine old Jamaica rum,
Antigua and Barbadoes ditto, &c.

Sept. 19, 1787.

Jacob Kuhn,

Has for sale, at his store opposite the lower Warehouse, by wholesale and retail,
A large and general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
WEST-INDIA PRODUCE,
and GROCERIES.

Cash, tobacco, flour, wheat, corn, oats, beans, peas, bacon, cheese, butter, hops, flax-seed, hemp, linseed oil, shoe-thread, tallow, bees-wax, gensang, bear, beaver, otter, racoon, mink, and muskrat skins, &c. &c. will be received in payment.

Fredericksburg, Sept 28, 1787.

Thomas Vowell,

Has just opened at the store formerly occupied by Mr. Thomas Conn, on King-street near the corner of King and Royal streets,

A LARGE quantity of READY-MADE CLOTHES suitable to the season, and a variety of DRY GOODS, which he will sell low for cash or any kind of country produce.

Alexandria, Oct. 4, 1787.

Genuine STOUGHTON'S
BITTERS

May be had at the Printing-Office.

CAME to the Subscriber's plantation, about the 10th of August last, a SORREL HORSE, about 14 hands high, 5 years old, three white feet, a white face, and no perceivable brand. ——The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

THOMAS MILLAN.

Loudon County, Oct. 6, 1787.

N. B. The said horse was brought into the neighbourhood by a certain William Twinum, who it is supposed stole him.

Fall Goods.

William Lowry and Company,

Are now opening the following assortment of MERCHANDISE, suitable to the approaching season, received from London per the Betsy, Capt. Reeves, viz.

BRITISH and German osnaburgs by the piece or bale,
¾, ⅞ and 4-4 Irish linens at all prices by the piece or package,
4-4 and 9-8 British and Irish sheetings brown and white by the piece or bale,
British, Irish and German dowlas,
Brown Irish linens, &c.

WOOLLENS.

6-4 and 7-4 broadcloths,
Ditto coatings and bearskins,
Kendal cottons,
Frizes and kerseys,
Halfthicks and flannels,
Duffils and linseys,
Rose blankets,
Embossed serges,
Shalloons and camblets,
Crapes and durants,
Wildbores and baizes,
Queens' stuff,
Coverlets and rugs,
Velverets and corduroys,
Jeans, fustians and denims,
An elegant and large assortment of printed cottons and calicoes,
Silk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs,
Scarlet cardinals,
Drab, crimson and green ditto,
Hosiery,
Millinery,
Haberdashery,
Ironmongery,
Hardware,
Pewter,
Japanned ware,
Sad-irons,
Frying-pans, &c. &c.
Modes and pelongs,
Persians and farlenets,
Ribbons,
Bandanoes,
Lawns,
Cambricks, &c. &c.
A quantity of excellent porter in casks.

These goods and many others too tedious to mention, said WILLIAM LOWRY and COMPANY mean to sell on very low terms to their numerous customers, and to give large discount for prefent pay.——They intreat all those who stand indebted to them to make speedy payment.

Alexandria, October 4, 1787.

☞ Good bills on Europe, tobacco, flour, black snake-root and gensang taken in payment.

James Kennedy,

Has opened and now ready for sale at his shop on King-street, next door to Messrs. Reynolds and Barclay's store, an assortment of fresh imported MEDICINES, warranted to be of the first quality, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce; the following are a part of his assortment, viz.

BEST Peruvian bark,
Best red ditto,
Camphor,
Glauber's salts,
Saltpetre,
Camomile flowers,
Orange peel,
Gentian root,
Cream of tartar,
Tartar emetic,
Sena leaves,
Patent medicines,
Anderson's pills,
Hooper's ditto,
Lockyer's ditto,
British oil,
Godfrey's cordial,
Bateman's drops,
Turlington's balsam,
Genuine Stoughton's bitters,
Surgeons instruments,
Linseed oil, &c. &c.

And a variety of other articles too tedious to mention in an advertisement.

Alexandria, October 11, 1787.

THE Subscriber has for Sale, near Six Hundred acres of Land in the County of Fauquier, and One Hundred acres in the County of Prince-William, near Dumfries.—The quality of the land is good for tobacco, corn, or wheat, with a sufficient quantity of meadow land, some of which is already in timothy.—The whole will be sold together or separately, as may best suit the purchasers.—Likely young Negroes will be taken in payment.—For terms apply to the subscriber, living in Fauquier County, near Rector's-Town.

JOHN KINCHELOE.

September 21, 1787.

LONDON, August 4.

BY the Dutch mails arrived this day we learn, that the first battalion of the 2d regiment of Waldeck has deserted the service of the States of Holland, to follow the banners of the Prince of Orange; the article further adds, that they took away the money chest, colours, &c.

The politics of this country bear a very different aspect within these eight days. Our cabinet had before sent their *ultimatum* to France—that we shall support the establishment of the Stadtholder as in 1747; and Prussia has declared that she will not treat on the subject of Holland, unless England is an arbitrator. To this France has refused to agree, and threatens that the moment the King of Prussia enters Holland, she will march a much larger force to the support of the patriots there. In the mean time our court is determined to abide by the last *ultimatum*, which declares, that the Stadtholder shall be supported with the whole force of this country. It was only on the last resolutions of France, that Mr. Pitt joined the rest of the cabinet in this determination.

Extract of a letter from Naples, July 12.

"The armed Felucca, which was cruising against the Barbary vessels at the expence of the owners of the Feluccas, destined to fish for coral, commanded by Captain Michael Accardo of this city, has taken a Tunisian merchant galley, richly laden with leather, silk, &c. and several sums of money belonging to some rich Algerine merchants, who were going to Bona on their own private business. Such a rich capture may be looked upon as a good reprisal upon the regency of Algiers, as the merchants taken are of the first families, and some of them relations of the Dey. The prize has been sent to Messina with the most rigorous orders for the security of the slaves, who are left at the disposal of government, and are to perform the usual quarantine. These slaves declare, that they left Tunis at the solicitation of some Algerine merchants, who, although they had some considerable sums of money owing them there, thought proper to go to Bona, in Africa, to put themselves in safety, as it was the general opinion of Tunis, that the Algerine army was only two days march from the capital, and notwithstanding the mediation of the French consul, they foresaw an open rupture between the regencies."

BOSTON, Oct. 1.

Extract of a letter from an American house in Cape-Francois, Hispaniola, under date of the 4th ult. to a gentleman in this town.

"We are informed by an ordinance of this day, that NO American vessel (except in distress) will be permitted to enter any French ports in the West-Indies, unless the Captain is provided with a pass from the Consul residing at the place of his departure."

A new era will commence, and this country will be in existence, but from the moment, when the plan of government submitted to the people shall be generally adopted.—The distinctions of State councils will be lost in the stronger ties by which the citizens of America will be connected to one another.—As yet, every thing looks fair, and the voice of opposition is scarcely heard in whispers; may it then perish; and may peace, unanimity and happiness, become perpetual throughout America.

HARTFORD, Oct. 1.

On the 24th ult. the schooner Unity, William Warner, master, belonging to Middletown, was lost in a hurricane near Guadaloupe, and Messrs. Joseph and John Henshaw, merchants, and Samuel Cunningham, jun. of Middletown, also Noah R. Smith, John Norton and Jonathan Lambert, of Chatham, were drowned; the remainder of the people were taken off the wreck the 25th by Capt. M'Lellan, bound to Guadaloupe.

PHILADELPHIA, October 6.

Late letters from London mention that Churchman's Variation Scheme has met with the most polite attention. The Commissioners of Longitude, appointed by Parliament, having taken the same under consideration: But from their deliberate mode of doing business, they have not come to a determination. It is generally allowed, that the theory is just, and that it will be a considerable improvement in the art of navigation; but a doubt remains with some, of the variation being easily taken at sea with the necessary accuracy: Others hope this difficulty may be in a great measure overcome. A knowledge of this theory will probably be of use to the landholders in the woods of the United States of America, for perpetuating their boundaries. Maryland in particular labors under a disadvantage on this account, as their lands are held by course and distance, without any allowance for variation. For want of a true knowledge of the laws of the irregular increase and decrease of the same, the effect is, while part of one man's plantation is thrown into a river, another loses some of his most valuable improvements, thereby causing perpetual confusion, which is constantly increasing. All necessary to be known for laying them down according to the antient metes and bounds will be, to know the situation of the place, and the date of the original survey.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in this city, of a late date.

"I called on the King's mathematical instrument-maker again yesterday, but he being much engaged he could only tell me, that Doctor Lorimer (a learned astronomer and mathematician) had seen Churchman's papers, and was promised by Doctor Sheppard (an active member of the Board of Longitude) a sight of the globe. From what he could learn from Doctor Lorimer's opinion, it seemed to be, that Churchman's theory is ingenious, but he has not taken all the pains he should have done, in ascertaining or calculating on known facts, to confirm or illustrate it, as persons disinterested will not be so likely to undertake the labor necessary, and which was incompetent on him."

October 10.

Extract of a letter from St. John's (Antigua) August 28.

"On Saturday last arrived here, in great distress, the Ship Bonny Lass, M'Fadzean, master, from Boston, bound to this island, having about 11 o'clock on Thursday last, 10 leagues eastward of Guadaloupe, met with a violent hurricane, which continued till about six o'clock in the afternoon, with such unremitting violence, that it made a new fore-sail and fore-stay-sail (under which the ship was scudding) give way; it blew away the jib and jib-boom, made the ship broach too, and laid her on her beam ends for some time; being in this situation, the crew were obliged to cut away the main and mizen masts, after which she righted, and having got before the wind was driven within about half a mile of the east part of Dominica, which with great difficulty she weathered."

John Franklin, the hero of Wyoming, was lately seized by several of the friends of government, and brought to this city. It is hoped that some legal steps will be taken to subdue the turbulent spirit of this Western Shays, who has been the chief cause of the discontents in the county of Luzerne, and has uniformly labored to involve the county in a civil war. Every overture that has been made upon the part of government has been rendered ineffectual by his machinations, and even his election as a representative in the General Assembly was not sufficient to gratify his ambition. "Better to reign in hell, than serve in heaven," has ever been a favorite sentiment with the dæmons of sedition.

WILMINGTON, (Delaware) Oct. 10

We learn from Sussex, that a mob collected at the Court-House, on the 1st inst. to prevent the election. The returning officer was obliged to adjourn it for several days. The election however was at last made.

ALEXANDRIA, October 18.

Last Tuesday Morning passed this Port for George-Town, the Potomack Planter, Captain Johns, in 7 Weeks from London.—By her we received English Papers to the 25th of August, from which we have taken the following Extracts:

—That in Consequence of an Express arriving from France to the French Ambassador in Holland, a Courier was despatched to the Prussian Court, declaring that France will not look quietly at the March of the Prussian Troops, and that she must be compelled to break all Connexions with her, if the March of these Troops are not stopped.—That the Affairs of Holland remain in the same distracted State they have been in for some Time past.—That on Saturday, the 11th of August, was published at Paris, by the Royal Authority, the King's Declaration of the Stamp-Act, as also the Edict for a Land-Tax.—That the Prussian Army was to march in two Columns, on each Side of the Rhine, and be commanded by General Mollendorf.—That his Prussian Majesty has ordered a Magazine to be established at Wesel, and has assigned for that Purpose 500,000 Rix Dollars.—And that M. de Calonne, the late French Minister, dined on Thursday last with Sir Robert Herries, in Jefferies-Square.—

There is an Act of the General Assembly of Scotland (says a London Paper) forbidding the Clergy to Wear Wigs.—The Reason assigned was, that those People of whose Hair the Wigs were made, might now be in Hell.—

On Wednesday Night the 10th Instant, an Attempt was made by some attrocious Incendiary to burn the Clerk's Office at Dumfries, in Order, it is supposed, to destroy the Records, &c. by throwing a Brand of Fire through the Window, which burnt through the Floor and fell into the Cellar, and then providentially extinguished of itself.—There was a Gentleman asleep in a Room adjoining, who knew nothing of what had been attempted till the next Morning.——Had the Villain's Designs answered his Expectations, it is more than probable he would have burnt down the greater Part of the Town of Dumfries.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Providence, Rhode-Island, to his Correspondent in this Town, dated Sept. 15, 1787.

"We have had a Shadow of an Assembly at Newport, which has resolved, by a Majority of 12, to send no Members to Congress nor to accept any Constitution the Convention may offer.

"Ought not the whole Continent to be much alarmed and to doubt their Opinion of the salutary Effects of the new Constitution, when they see it is likely to be rejected by an Administration that has given such unprecedented Proofs of political Integrity and Virtue, since their having come to the Management of State Affairs? Or rather ought they not to wish the Time not far distant when the Chief Magistrate of that State should be obliged to quit his native Soil with as little Property as he was obliged to leave New-York in the Year 1776, with his Saddle-Bags over his Shoulders, attended by his present Adherents, who in Fact are a Disgrace to human Nature?"

The Willing Tom, Capt. Jefferies, passed by Gravesend for Maryland, the 22d of August.—The Concord, Capt. Smith. for New-York, and the Greyhound, Capt. Jeffery, for Virginia, sailed the 20th of August, from London.

From the Pennsylvania INDEPENDENT GAZETTEER, &c.

On the Federal Government. No. I.

IT is impossible for an honest and feeling mind, of any nation or country whatever, to be insensible to the present circumstances of America. Were I an East-Indian, or a Turk, I should consider this singular situation of a part of my fellow creatures as most curious and interesting. Intimately connected with the country, as a citizen of the union, I confess it entirely engrosses my mind and feelings.

To take a proper view of the ground on which we stand, it may be necessary to recollect the manner in which the United States were originally settled and established.—Want of charity in the religious systems of Europe, and of justice in their political governments, were the principal moving causes, which drove the emigrants of various countries to the American continent. The Congregationalists, Quakers, Presbyterians and other British dissenters, the Catholics of England and Ireland, the Hugonots of France, the German Lutherans, Calvinists and Moravians, with several other societies, established themselves in the different colonies, thereby laying the ground of that catholicism in ecclesiastical affairs, which have been observable since the late revolution: Religious liberty naturally promotes corresponding dispositions, in matters of government. The constitution of England, as it stood on paper, was one of the freest at that time existing in the world, and the American colonies considered themselves as entitled to the fullest enjoyment of it. Thus when the ill-judged discussions of latter times in England brought into question the rights of this country, as it stood connected with the British crown, we were found more strongly impressed with their importance, and accurately acquainted with their extent, than the wisest and most learned of our brethren beyond the Atlantic. When the greatest names in parliament insisted on the power of that body over the commerce of the colonies, and even the right to bind us in all cases whatsoever, America, seeing that it was only another form of tyranny, insisted upon the immutable truth, that taxation and representation are inseparable, and while the desire of harmony and other considerations induced her into an acquiescence in the commercial regulations of Great Britain, it was done from the declared necessity of the case, and with a cautious, full and absolute saving of our voluntarily suspended rights. The parliament was persecuting and America continued firm till hostilities and open war commenced, and finally the late revolution closed the contest for ever.

It is evident from this short detail and the reflections which arise from it, that the quarrel between the United States and the parliament of Great-Britain did not arise so much from objections to the form of government, though undoubtedly a better one by far is now within our reach, as from a difference concerning certain important rights resulting from the essential principles of liberty, which the constitution preserved to all the subjects actually residing within the realm. It was not asserted by America, that the people of the island of Great-Britain were slaves, but that we, though possessed absolutely of the same rights, were not admitted to enjoy an equal degree of freedom.

When the declaration of independence completed the separation between the two countries, new governments were necessarily established. Many circumstances led to the adoption of the republican form, among which was the predilection of the people. In devising the frames of government, it may have been difficult to avoid extremes opposite the vices of that we had just rejected; nevertheless many of the State constitutions, we have chosen, are truly excellent. Our misfortunes have been, that in the first instance we adopted no national government at all, but were kept together by common danger only, and that in the confusions of a civil war, we framed a federal constitution now universally admitted to be inadequate to the preservation of liberty, property, and the union. The question is not then how far our State constitutions are good or otherwise—the object of our wishes is to amend and supply the evident and allowed errors and defects of the federal government—let us consider awhile, that which is now proposed to us—let us compare it with the so much boasted British form of government, and see how much more it favors the people, and how completely it secures their rights, remembering at the same time, that we did not dissolve our connection with that country so much on account of its constitution as the perversion and mal-administration of it.

In the first place let us look at the nature and powers of the head of that country, and those of the ostensible head of ours.

The British King is the great Bishop or Supreme head of an established church, with an immediate patronage annexed. In this capacity he commands a number of votes in the House of Lords, by creating Bishops, who, besides their great incomes, have votes in that assembly, and are Judges in the last resort. They have also many honorable and lucrative places to bestow, and thus from their wealth, learning, dignities, powers and patronage, give a great lustre and an enormous influence to the crown.

In America our President will not only be without these influencing advantages, but they will be in the possession of the people at large, to strengthen their hands in the event of a contest with him. All religious funds, honors and powers are in the gift of numberless, unconnected, disunited and contending corporations, wherein the principle of perfect equality universally prevails. In short, danger from ecclesiastical tyranny, that long standing and

Prices Current,

TOBACCO, 20s. per Cwt.
Hemp, 42 s. per Ditto.
Muscovado Sugar, 40 s. to 50 s. per Ditto.
Fine Flour, 28 s. per Barrel.
Bar Ditto, 26s. per Ditto.
Common ditto, 24 s. per Ditto,
Shad, 30 s. per Ditto.
Herrings, 15 s. per Ditto.
Wheat, 4/9 per Bushel.
Indian Corn, 3/6 per Ditto.
Oats, 2 s. per Ditto,
Salt, 2/6 per Ditto.
Brandy, 4 s. per Gallon.
Jamaica Spirits, 4/6 per Ditto.

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gaining curſe of the people—that ſacrilegious engine of royal power, in ſome countries, can be feared by no man in the United States. In Britain their King is for life—in America our Preſident will always be one of the people at the end of four years. In that country the King is hereditary and may be an idiot, a knave, or a tyrant by nature, or ignorant from neglect of his education, yet cannot be removed, for "he can do no wrong." In America, as the Preſident is to be one of the people at the end of his ſhort term, ſo will he and his fellow citizens remember, that he was originally one of the people; and that he is created by their breath—further, he cannot be an idiot, probably not a knave, or a tyrant, for thoſe whom nature makes ſo, diſcover it before the age of thirty-five, until which period he cannot be elected. It appears we have not admitted that he can do no wrong, but have rather pre-ſuppoſed he may and will ſometimes do wrong, by providing for his impeachment, his trial, and his peaceable and complete removal.

In England the King has power to create members of the upper houſe, who are judges in the higheſt court, as well as legiſlators. Our Preſident not only cannot make members of the upper houſe, but their creation, like his own, is by the people through their repreſentatives, and a member of Aſſembly may and will be as certainly diſmiſſed at the end of his year for electing a weak and wicked ſenator, as for any other blunder or miſconduct.

The King of England has legiſlative power, while our Preſident can only uſe it when the other ſervants of the people are divided. But in all great caſes affecting the national intereſts or ſafety, his modified and reſtrained power muſt give way to the ſenſe of two-thirds of the Legiſlature. In fact it amounts to no more, than a ſerious duty impoſed upon him to requeſt both houſes to conſider any matter on which he entertains doubts or feels apprehenſions; and here the people have a ſtrong hold upon him from his ſole and perſonal reſponſibility.

The Preſident of the upper houſe (or the Chancellor) in England is appointed by the King, while our Vice-Preſident, who is choſen by the people through the electors and the Senate, is not at all dependant on the Preſident, but may exerciſe equal powers on ſome occaſions. In all royal governments an helpleſs infant or an unexperienced youth, may wear the crown. Our Preſident muſt be matured by the experience of years, and being born among us, his character at thirty-five muſt be fully underſtood. Wiſdom, virtue and active qualities of mind and body can alone make him the firſt ſervant of a free and enlightened people.

Our Preſident will fall very far ſhort indeed of any Prince in his annual income, which will not be hereditary, but the abſolute allowance of the people paſſing through the hands of their other ſervants from year to year, as it becomes neceſſary. There will be no burthens on the nation to provide for his heir or other branches of his family. It is probable, from the ſtate of property in America and other circumſtances, that many citizens will exceed him in ſhow and expence, thoſe dazzling trappings of ſtaply rank and power. He will have no authority to make a treaty without two-thirds of the Senate, nor can he appoint Ambaſſadors or other great officers without their approbation, which will remove the idea of patronage and influence, and of perſonal obligation and dependance. The appointment of even the inferior officers, may be taken out of his hands by an act of Congreſs at any time; he can create no nobility or titles of honor, nor take away offices during good behaviour. His perſon is not ſo much protected as that of a member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives; for he may be proceeded againſt like any other man in the ordinary courſe of law. He appoints no officer of the ſeparate States. He will have no influence from placemen in the Legiſlature, nor can he prorogue or diſſolve it. He will have no power over the treaſures of the States; and laſtly, as he is created through the electors by the people at large, he muſt ever look up to the ſupport of his creators. From ſuch a ſervant with powers ſo limited and tranſitory, there can be no danger, eſpecially when we conſider the ſolid foundation on which our national liberties are immovably fixed by the other proviſions of this excellent conſtitution. Whatever of dignity or authority he poſſeſſes, is a delegated part of their majeſty and their political omnipotence, tranſiently veſted in him by the people themſelves for their own happineſs.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Prices Current, ALEXANDRIA.

TOBACCO, 20s. per Cwt.
Hemp, 42 s. per Ditto.
Muſcovado Sugar, 40 s. to 50 s. per Ditto.
Fine Flour, 28 s. per Barrel.
Bur Ditto, 26s. per Ditto.
Common ditto, 24 s. per Ditto,
Shad, 30 s. per Ditto.
Herrings, 15 s. per Ditto.
Wheat, 4/9 per Buſhel.
Indian Corn, 3/6 per Ditto.
Oats, 2 s. per Ditto,
Salt, 2/6 per Ditto.
Brandy, 4 s. per Gallon.
Jamaica Spirits, 4/6 per Ditto.
Windward Rum, 3/3 per Ditto.
Continental Rum, 2 s. per Ditto.
Moláſſes, 1/6 per Ditto.
Bar-Iron, £.22 per Ton.
Hogſhead Staves, £.4 10 per Thouſand.
Barrel Ditto, £.2 5 per Ditto.
Shingles, 14 s. per Ditto.
Spermaceti Candles, by the Box, 3 s. per lb.
Tallow Ditto, 1 s. per Ditto.
Soap, by the Box, 8d. per Ditto.
Tallow, 11d. per Ditto.
Genſang, 2 s. per Ditto.
Bees-Wax, 1/6 per Ditto.
Exchange, 40.

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

A Loaf made of good Bur-Flour, at 15s. per Hundred Weight, to weigh 28 Ounces, at 9d. ſ.

☞ Any Bread, under the above Weight and Quality, is ordered to be ſeized by the Clerk of the Market for the Uſe of the Poor.

Public Vendue.

On Saturday next will be ſold at the Vendue-Store, oppoſite Col. Hooe's dwelling-houſe,

A Variety of Merchandiſe as uſual.

P. MARSTELLER, Vendue-Maſter.
Alexandria, October 18, 1787.

☞ THE BRETHREN of Lodge No. 39, are requeſted to meet at their Room the next ſtated Lodge Night, as buſineſs of importance will then be laid before them.

By order of the Worſhipful Maſter,
WILLIAM H. POWELL, Secretary.
Alexandria, Sept. 27, 1787.

Jeſſe Taylor,

Hath juſt imported in the Deſpatch, Capt. Seeds, from Dublin, and the William, Capt. Borradaile, from Liverpool, the following GOODS, viz.

IRISH yard-wide and 7-8 linens, white and brown ſheetings, printed linens and calicoes, cotton velvets and thickſets, ſilk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, which with his goods now on hand make a general aſſortment of MERCHANDISE, which he will ſell on the very loweſt terms, for caſh, tobacco, wheat, flour or genſang.

Alexandria, October 11, 1787.

☞ As theſe linens were purchaſed with caſh in the Dublin market, it is preſumed they came lower than thoſe purchaſed on credit.

DOCTOR FOULKE's LECTURES on ANATOMY, SURGERY, DISSECTION and MIDWIFERY, will commence on the firſt Monday in November next.—As Anatomical knowledge is of great importance in a medical education, peculiar pains and care will be taken to familiariſe the pupil with the ſtructure, uſes and diſeaſes of every part of the human body.—The demonſtrations will not be confined to the freſh ſubject only, but will be aſſiſted by ſhewing a variety of injected and prepared parts.——Five lectures will be given on the formation, diſeaſes and operations of the teeth, in order to enable country practitioners to become uſeful and expert dentiſts.—Machines well adapted to the purpoſe will be uſed in the practical part of the obſteteric courſe.——The price of a ticket to the whole will be three guineas.

Philadelphia, October 12, 1787.

To be RENTED for the term of ten years commencing the 25th day of December next,

THAT valuable FARM on Four-Mile-Run, known by the name of Colonel CARLYLE's FARM, with eight Negro tithables that are now on the premiſes.—The improvements on that farm are now very conſiderable, viz. one dwelling-houſe, with four rooms that has fire-places, calculated for a genteel family, a kitchen, meat-houſe, barn, ſtables, cow-houſe, dairy, overſeer's-houſe, weaver's and ſmith's ſhops with a good ſet of ſmith's tools, an orchard of excellent fruit trees, 250 acres of arable land cleared and under good fence, 80 acres of meadow reclaimed and now in timothy, clover and other graſs, moſt of which may be watered at pleaſure, being ſupplied with abundance of ſprings.——Adjoining ſaid farm is a MERCHANT and GRIST MILL, which will be rented either for one year or a term of years, in which are worked one pair of bur and one pair of country mill-ſtones, two bolting cloths, &c. &c.——There is now for ſale on the ſaid farm fifty tons of HAY, a part of this year's crop, on reaſonable terms, for ready-money only.——Sixty buſhels of wheat will be ſowed on the premiſes by the 15th inſtant.——For further particulars and terms apply to WILLIAM HERBERT, in Alexandria, or CHARLES LITTLE, at Danby, Fairfax County.

October 12, 1787.

To be Sold,

By virtue of a decree of the County Court of Berkeley, for ready-money, the 14th day of November next,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, containing between 5 and 600 acres, within 2 miles of Martinſburg, whereon are tolerable good improvements, a good orchard, meadow, and a quantity of cleared land for farming, being the property of Mr. David Wolgamet, to ſatisfy William Herbert and John Potts, jun. Eſquires.——The ſale to be on the premiſes and to begin at 12 o'clock, where attendance will be given by me

JAMES CRANE, D. S. B. C.
October 15, 1787.

William H. Powell and *Company*,

Have juſt received from London and elſewhere, a quantity of GOODS ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which they will diſpoſe of at their ſtore on Fairfax-ſtreet, by wholeſale and retail, for caſh, tobacco, flour, genſang, and good bills on London—The following are a part;

SUPERFINE broad-cloths,
Second ditto,
Low priced ditto,
Superfine 7-4 coatings,
Fine ditto,
Yard-wide ditto,
Duffils,
Kendal cottons,
Welſh plains,
Roſe blankets,
Duffil ditto,
Spotted rugs,
Corduroys,
Velverets,
Denims,
Thickſets and beavers,
¾, ⅞ and 4-4 Iriſh linens,
Brown and white Ruſſia ſheetings,
Ditto Iriſh ditto,
German dowlas,
German and Britiſh oznaburgs,
Superfine cambricks,
Threads,
Wafers,
Sealing-wax,
Writing-paper,
Dutch quills,
10-8 and 12-10 crown glaſs,
White lead ground in oil,
Spaniſh brown ditto,
Boiled linſeed oil in jugs,
Waxed boot legs,
Ben ſoles,
Genuine port wine in bottles,
Beſt London porter,
Freſh hyſon tea,
Bohea ditto,
Loaf ſugar, &c. &c.

Alſo, a few hogſheads of choice Port-au-Prince MOLASSES.

Alexandria, October 18, 1787.

To be ſold at public Vendue, for ready-money, on the 8th of November next, on account of the proprietor,

ABOUT 100 tons of BUR STONE and PLASTER of PARIS, now lying on Col. Ramſay's wharf, to be ſet up in lots agreeable to the purchaſers.

JESSE TAYLOR, Attorney for Capt. George Boden.
Alexandria, Oct. 18, 1787.

To be rented to the higheſt bidder, on the 20th of November, for 16 years,

TWENTY-FIVE acre LOTS, adjoining the town of Alexandria, ſome of which lie on the river Potomack.—The land is remarkably level and well adapted to gardening or grais.—Alſo a LOT containing eight acres of excellent meadow, now in timothy and enclofed with a good poſt and rail fence.——For further particulars and terms apply to the Subſcriber, or to Mr. Philip Marſteller, Vendue-Maſter.

BALDWIN DADE.
Alexandria, Oct. 18, 1787.

For SALE,

A NEGRO WOMAN; ſhe is a complete cook and underſtands houſework of every kind.——She is offered for ſale much below her value, for caſh or country produce.—The reaſons for ſelling her and the price will be made known on application to the Printers.

Alexandria, Oct. 18, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt the eſtate of JOHN LOMAX, deceaſed, bring in their accounts legally proved, to have them adjuſted and ſettled before the firſt day of December next, after which limited time none will be accepted or acknowledged; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to pay off their reſpective balances before ſaid time, otherwiſe they will be compelled by law.

RACHEL LOMAX, Adminiſtratrix.
Alexandria, Oct. 18, 1787.

To be Rented,

VERY cheap until the 1ſt of March, poſſeſſion given the 1ſt of November, the HOUSE where the Subſcriber now lives, formerly occupied by Capt. *John Hawkins*.

JOHN MURRAY.
Alexandria, Oct. 18, 1787.

WHEREAS I gave my bond to Mr. DAVID DAVIS payable laſt July, for £.100 Virginia Currency, being the balance I was to give him for the purchaſe of a leaſe of a lot of land, which he has not complied with—All perſons are therefore cautioned againſt taking an aſſignment of the ſaid Bond, as I am determined not to pay it, without he complies with his obligation to me.

JOEL WHITE.
Long-Glade, Loudon County,
Sept. 27, 1787.

POETRY.

On seeing a *faded* ROSE in the bosom of an *old* Maid.

"IN vain Maria, do you strive,
To keep the fading rose alive,
With nature for your foe;
To Phœbus' rays, the fragrant flower
Alone can owe its vivid hour,
And not to hills of snow."

FORMERLY by advertisement I requested all those that were indebted to me to come and settle their accounts, but little regard was paid thereto.——I once more, and for the last time in this way, call upon every one that is indebted to me either by bond, bill, promissary note, open account, or otherwise to come and pay the same.—Likewise, all those that I owe, or may think I do owe them, to bring in their accounts that they may be adjusted and paid by myself in my life-time—for I am determined to have my accounts settled (if possible) and that speedily, as I intend once more to cross the Atlantic. By this method I mean to prevent accounts being trumped up against my estate after I am gone, that probably would never have appeared had I been on the spot, or alive.—For in the course of thirty odd years that I have been in business too many accounts of this description have I seen.—There is on hand about a thousand pounds first cost of choice GOODS, that may be had on good terms.—Also, TWO LOTS, one of them improved on and both have lately been fenced in.—Also some NEGROES that I will either sell or hire.

JOHN MUIR.

Alexand[illegible] Feb. 1, 1787.

N[illegible]reby forewarn all persons from dealing with a[illegible]y servants in any manner whatever, excep[illegible]y my particular orders; as I shall deal with the[illegible]as the law directs.

On the 31st day of October next, will be peremptorily sold on the premises, to the highest bidder,

FOURTEEN LOTS of GROUND, on Queen and Washington streets, late the property of JOHN BRYCE, deceased, and conveyed to the Subscribers by the heir at law, for behoof of the creditors of the said John Bryce.

And on the 26th of November next, a dividend will be made among such of the creditors, as shall by that time have lodged with the Subscribers, their accounts legally proved, of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

ROBERT BRYCE,
WILLIAM WILSON.

Alexandria, August 30, 1787.

To be leased for ever, at public auction, on the first Tuesday in November next, being the second day of the Court,

ABOUT FIFTEEN LOTS, situate in the town of Dumfries, on the main street opposite to M'Daniel's tavern, being part of the square now occupied by Henderson, Ferguson and Gibson. The usual covenants of improvement and also of distress and re-entry, for securing the rents, will be required in the lease.——The lots may be shewn by DAVID WILSON SCOTT, and are laid off in a convenient manner.

CHARLES LEE.

September 17, 1787.

TO BE RENTED,

A LARGE commodious STORE-HOUSE in the town of Dumfries, as well situated as any in the town for business, being nearly in the centre of the main street, and between two inspections.—It has a store-room 18 by 20, a counting-room 16 by 16, a lodging-room 10 by 16, and a fourth room above, and a very dry cellar below, both the whole size of the house, which is 26 by 36 feet.—Possession may be had immediately.

Also to be rented, at Fauquier Court-House, a large and convenient STORE-HOUSE, with out-houses, such as a kitchen, stable and granary, with six acres of GROUND under good enclosure.—This stand is equal to any country place in the State for retailing of goods.—Possession may be had at Christmas for a year or a term of years.—For further information respecting both the houses apply to

THOMAS LEE.

Dumfries, Sept. 17, 1787.

To be Rented

On leases for lives,

FOUR THOUSAND acres of LAND, lying in Fauquier and Loudon counties on Little-River: It is divided into lots of 100 and 350 acres each, well watered and the soil adapted to the cultivation of tobacco, wheat and corn.—There is a great deal of excellent meadow ground on this tract.—All persons desirous to rent will apply to Col. *Leven Powell*, near the premises who will make known the terms, or to the subscriber.

THOMAS MONTGOMERIE.

Dumfries, Sept. 22, 1787.

Hepburn & Dundas,

Have just imported in the Brig Peggy, from Glasgow,

A VERY neat and general assortment of MERCHANDISE, suitable to the approaching season.—They also expect a further assortment by the Cesar, hourly looked for here, from London,—all which they will sell on very reasonable terms for Cash or Country produce.

Alexandria, September 20, 1787.

☞ They have also for sale a quantity of excellent Lisbon wine in quarter-casks, Currants, Porter, Gloucester cheese, &c.

Joshua Delacour,

BOOK-BINDER,

INFORMS the public that he has removed to Water-street, next to the Vendue-Store, nearly opposite Col. Hooe's; where he carries on his business in all its branches. Ladies may be supplied with band-boxes, trunks, &c. &c.—Also, ladies' pasteboard stays and stomachers.—He likewise papers rooms in the neatest manner, and doubts not of giving satisfaction to such as please to employ him.

Alexandria, Sept. 19, 1787.

☞ Old books rebound, and blank books made on the the shortest notice.—He also has paper hangings for sale.

For Sale,

A VERY valuable PLANTATION in Hampshire County, containing 650 acres of excellent LAND, 150 acres of it is bottom land which may be easily converted into meadow, 70 acres cleared and under good fences, 15 acres of which is meadow.—There is a dwelling-house and kitchen, with a young orchard of 250 apple trees on the land, and a never failing spring a few yards from the house.—This place extends one mile and a quarter down the North-River, and lies convenient to several grist-mills.—The terms will be very low and made known by applying to Mr. Levi Ashbrook, who lives near the land, Mr. Thomas Deaderick, Winchester, or the Subscriber at Battle-Town.

GEORGE M. DEADERICK.

October 2, 1787.

Just imported by the Subscriber in the ship Wade, Captain Grayson,

A MACHINE called a MANGLE, by which silk, linen and cotton stockings, and other articles are smoothed and glossed, in the most expeditious and approved manner, and on easy terms.—This machine will be let by the day, month or year.——The Subscriber, at her house on King-street, takes in WASHING on moderate terms.

MARGARET GRETTER.

Alexandria, October 4, 1787.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away on Monday night, the 24th ult. from the Potomack Company, the three following Irish servant men, viz. CORNELIUS COLEMAN, 25 years of age, 5 feet 6½ inches high, slim made, smooth thin face, black hair, light gray eyes, round shouldered, and is a little lame; he has been in the country before, says he served his time in Berkeley County, and knows the country well, having served part of his servitude in Kentuckey.——JOHN RIELY, 31 years of age, 5 feet 4¾ inches high, well made, a little pock marked, black hair, blue gray eyes, simple countenance, has been in the country before, and says he served his time in Montgomery County; he has been in the American and English service for nine or ten years, and probably may produce discharges or a pass as he knows the country well,—The above two had on when they went away, white fearnought jackets, osnaburg shirts and trousers, country made shoes nailed in the heels and holes punched in the vamps.——PATRICK CARNEY, 25 years of age, 5 feet 4½ inches high, well made, good face, slightly pitted with the small-pox, a little freckled, long yellowish hair tied behind, gray eyes, is a flax dresser by trade, has been in the English service in America for five or six years, and can produce his discharge; he is likewise a free-mason and has his credentials with him: He had on when he went away, a gray surtout coat with mohair buttons, a gray outside jacket, osnaburg shirt and trousers, country made shoes nailed in the heels and holes punched in the vamps.—They are suspected to have stolen the following clothes, viz. A scarlet waistcoat, a pair of striped linen trousers, and a bird-eye velvet waistcoat.—Whoever takes up the said servants and secures them so that they are got again, shall have if taken five miles from home FIVE DOLLARS for each, and if taken at a greater distance TEN DOLLARS for each, or the above reward for the whole and reasonable charges paid if brought home.

RICHARDSON STUART.

Seneca-Falls of Potomack,
October 2, 1787.

CASH

Given for clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

William Hartshorne and Company,

Have for sale at their store on Col. Hooe's wharf,

BARBADOES sugar in hogsheads and barrels, West-India and Continental rum, fish, mackerel, herrings, Irish beef, regulated fifty-six weights, bar-iron and hollow ware by the ton, among the latter are very neat Dutch ovens, feathers, porter and English ale in bottles, a few cases of excellent claret, genuine Port and Fayal wine, wine of graave and claret in casks, race ginger, black pepper, neat mahogany chairs, brant and shorts by the bushel, ship stuff and middlings by the barrel, with a variety of DRY-GOODS, by wholesale and retail, part of which will be sold at a very moderate advance for ready pay.

LOTS in town to sell or rent; also, a few half acre lots about half a mile from town, for sale.

Alexandria, Sept. 6, 1787.

☞ They give ready-money for good GENSANG

Lots to be Let.

On Monday the 5th of November next will be let to the highest bidder, on very favorable terms, on ground-rent,

THE LOTS I formerly advertised in this Paper—As I intend to go to Europe this winter or next spring, and am determined to let the whole or the greater part of these lots, those who wish to speculate will here find an ample field.

VAL. PEERS.

October 4, 1787.

THE Northern Stages will in future arrive and take their departure from Mr. Leigh's Bunch of Grapes Tavern in Alexandria.——Passengers will please to take their seats and enter their baggage at the office at Mr. Leigh's the evening previous to their starting in order to render the hour of departure certain, which will take place precisely at 4 o'clock in the morning.

G. P. VANHORNE.

October 10, 1787.

THE Subscriber will remove with his family some time in the next month from Alexandria to his plantation in Maryland, and hopes those who are indebted to him will settle their accounts by the last of the present month.—Those who have claims against him will please to make them known by that time.——He will either rent his HOUSE or sell it cheap on a credit of 4 or 5 years.

WILLIAM BAKER.

Alexandria, October 11, 1787.

ANY person that understands packing crates or casks of queen's-ware, may hear of employ and good wages by applying to the Printers.

Alexandria, October 4, 1787.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subscriber living in Loudon County, on the 3d instant, a Negro fellow called CATO, about 37 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, has a scar on his right eye by the kick of a horse, is a good waggoner, and may pass for a freeman: He had on when he went away a mixed fearnought jacket, a pair of old spotted Negro cotton breeches, and an old wool hat with a large brim.—Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow so that I get him again shall receive the above reward.

FRANCIS KEEN.

Loudon County, October 5, 1787.

COMMITTED to the gaol in this town, a Negro man, who calls himself TOM. and says he belongs to Mr. WILLIAM BOWIE of Upper-Marlborough in Maryland, who is called on to pay expences and take him away.

WILLIAM ALLISON, Gaoler.

Alexandria, Oct. 11, 1787.

COMMITTED to the gaol of Fairfax County, as a runaway, a Negro man named DANIEL, supposed to belong to Col. THOMAS LOMAX, on Rappahannock, in Caroline County.—The owner is desired to apply for him in person or otherwise shortly, pay charges and take him away.

WILLIAM ALLISON, Gaoler.

Alexandria, October 4, 1787.

☞ A great variety of BLANKS, printed on good Paper, may be had at the Printing-Office.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by GEORGE RICHARDS and COMPANY, at their Printing-Office on *Fairfax-street*——by whom *Advertisements, &c.* are thankfully received for this Paper,——and where Printing is performed with Care and Expedition.